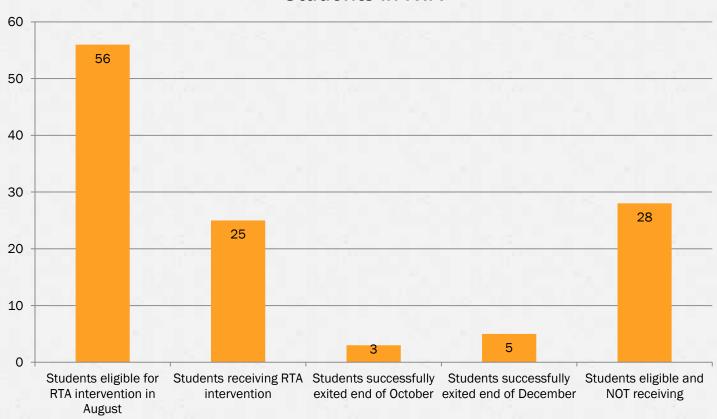
Read to Achieve Webinar 3

February 2012

Program Evaluation Report III

Students in RTA



Attendance Data





Information from the Report of the National Literacy Panel on Language-Minority Children and Youth (August & Shanahan, 2008)

Jayne Kraemer, PhD
Title III Consultant, English Learners & Immigrant Students

What Works?

- Enhanced teaching
 - of the key components of English literacy has clear benefits for language-minority students:
 - Phonemic awareness
 - Phonics
 - Fluency
 - Vocabulary
 - Text comprehension

What works?

- Instruction in these key components is necessary but not sufficient.
- Oral proficiency in English is a critical but often overlooked area of instruction.
- "Literacy programs that provide instructional support of oral language development in English, aligned with high-quality literacy instruction are the most successful." (August &

Shanahan, 2008)

Strategies for Developing Literacy in English Learners

(August & Shanahan, 2008)

- Take advantage of students' knowledge of their first language:
 - Use books from students' first language for previewing and reviewing.
 - Provide direct instruction regarding cognates.
- Scaffolding
 - Use motions and gestures and get children involved in using motions and gestures (total physical response)
 - Building background through illustrations, videos, and realia. This provides students with support to make the meanings of words clearer.



(August, 2009)

- Provide instruction in context
 - Rephrase and engage with students
 - Choral response
 - Total physical response
 - Partner talk

Classroom Ideas for Developing Oral Language in English Learners

(Peregoy & Boyle, 2008)

- Vocabulary based games
- Songs
- Drama
- Dramatizing poetry
- Tape-recording children's retelling of wordless picture books
- Choral Reading

Systematic Vocabulary Instruction for English Learners

- Level 1 vocabulary
 - Concrete, easily definable, translatable
 - Butterfly mariposa
 - Uncle Tio
- Level 2 vocabulary
 - Complex and abstract
 - Plot, among, between, but, so
- Level 3 vocabulary
 - Specific academic vocabulary
 - Amoeba, isotope, democracy, geopolitical

Systematic Vocabulary Instruction for English Learners

- Focus on Tier 2 words which many native English speakers already know, but English learners may not.
 - But, so, why, then
- Explicitly, systematically teach a combination of Tier 1, 2, and 3 vocabulary in context, with a focus on the unique needs of English learners.



- <u>http://www.colorincolorado.org/educators/content/vocabulary/</u>
- http://www.alliance.brown.edu/tdl/elemlit/o rallanguage.shtml#strategies
- <u>http://www.cal.org/create/resources/pubs/</u>
 <u>CREATEBrief_ResponsetoIntervention.pdf</u>



2012 National Reading Recovery & K-6 Classroom Literacy Conference



Who should attend

Reading Recovery professionals
K—6 classroom & ELL teachers
Title I teachers & coordinators
Special education professionals
Reading specialists - Literacy coaches & coordinators
Curriculum & language arts specialists
Interventionists - School librarians
University faculty
School literacy teams
School administrators,
principals, superintendents,
& psychologists

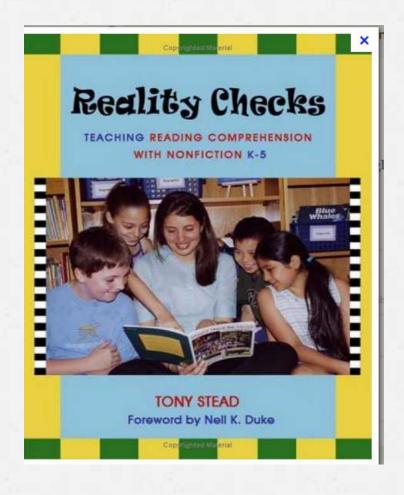


This is the nation's premiere literacy conference that...

- combines the richness of deep understanding and concrete teaching ideas
- provides a perfect balance of theory and practice, reading, writing, and oral language
- offers 120 sessions focusing on quality literacy instruction and successful classroom intervention to increase student achievement
- demonstrates successful implementation of RTI and Common Core Standards
- contains 21st Century learning that meets the diverse literacy needs of all students
- shares proven teaching strategies for struggling readers in intervention and classroom settings
- presents keynote speakers who inspire and provide teaching and learning substance
- offers specialized sessions for Grades K-2, K-6, 3-6, literacy coaches, intervention specialists, educators of English language learners and special education students, Reading Recovery professionals, and school administrators



http://www.readingrecovery.org/conference s/national/nc12/handouts.asp



Comprehension of Text

- Literal understandings: this requires direct recall from the text
 - Strategies: retell, compare and contrast, recognize main ideas, summarize
- Interpretive understandings: students must make inferences from the information.
 - Strategies: sequencing events, predicting, making connections (T:T, T:S, T:W)
- Evaluative understandings: students make judgments as to the content of the material read.
 - Strategies: fact vs. opinion, synthesize information, author intent, reality vs. fantasy



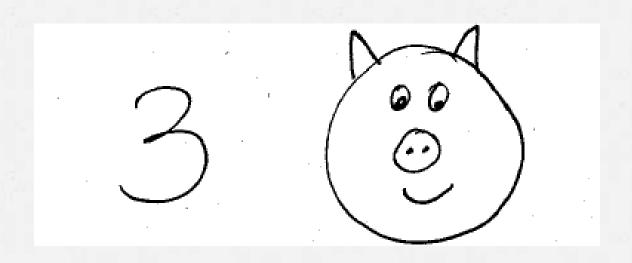
Good Choice!

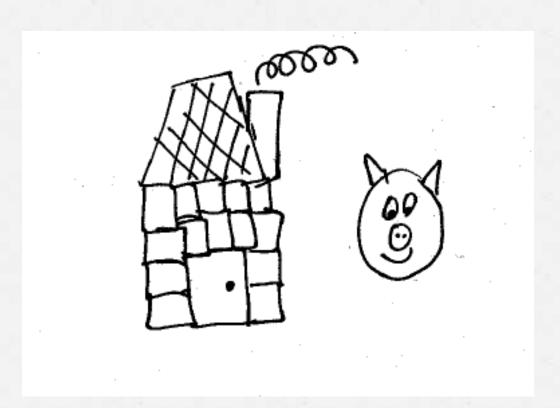
AND RESPONSE

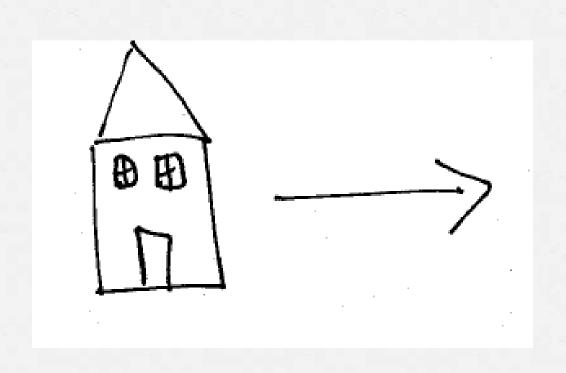


TONY STEAD

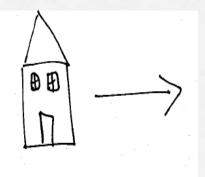
Foreword by David Bloom

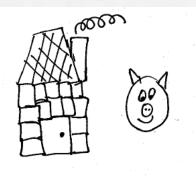












Reading and Analyzing Nonfiction Text

Appendix N: RAN Organizer					
Name:		27	Grade:		
Topic:	Website(s):				
Content	What I Think I Know	c	м	New Facts	Wonderings
Food/Diet	=				2 EX
,,					
Appearance					
K.	8.			= 1.	
					71)
5# 95				-	



http://www.stenhouse.com/html/goodchoic e.htm



